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## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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House.

We realize that the negro is our equal be-  
fore the law. We also realize that, if he be  
allowed free to vote, and to have his vote  
honestly counted and returned, we, the white  
people of South Carolina, will be in a minor-  
ity; we must submit to that or quit the State,  
and, in all reverence, we swear that we will  
never quit the State.—Representative Hemph-  
ill, of South Carolina.

While the New York Sun is very  
zealous in general devotion to the  
Democracy, it uses the phrase "Padded  
candidate" when it refers to Mr. Grover  
Cleveland.

EVERYBODY thought Congress moved  
very slowly in reaching a decision about  
the world's fair, but from present indi-  
cations Chicago will consume a longer  
time in agreeing on a site.

If the opinions of the majority of the  
Chicago newspapers are of value, the  
Tammany control of that city is the  
most disreputable ring that ever robbed  
tax-payers. It must be broken before  
the world's fair.

DEMOCRATIC papers are again asking  
each other and the public, in large  
head-lines, "Is Blaine to leave the Cab-  
inet?" Why don't they ask him and  
settle the matter once for all, and so  
avoid vain and tiresome repetition?

THOSE Democratic papers who are  
printing caricatures showing three fed-  
eral soldiers at a voting place frighten-  
ing Democratic voters, seem to forget  
that the regular army will not afford  
more than one-third of a soldier to a  
voting place.

THE New York Star, good Demo-  
cratic authority, offers an unanswerable  
argument for the enactment of a na-  
tional election law when it says: "It is  
the fundamental law of our government  
that the honestly-expressed, deliberate  
will of the majority shall prevail." Now  
let some of the small-fry Democratic  
organs attack this stone wall.

THE San Francisco Journal of Com-  
merce has information that the colonies  
of New South Wales and New Zealand  
intend, in November, to discontinue the  
subsidy which they have paid for the  
last twenty years to maintain a regular  
line of steamers between San Francisco  
and the colonies. The reason assigned  
for this action is the failure of the  
United States government to pay at  
least one-half the cost of maintaining  
the present mail and passenger service.  
The mail matter going from this coun-  
try to those colonies is fifteen times as  
great as that which comes this way, and  
the balance of trade with the colonies is  
largely in our favor. Yet for twenty  
years they have been contributing  
liberally to maintain the steamer line,  
while the United States government has  
not contributed a cent. No wonder this  
piecynish policy brings us into ridicule  
and contempt. It is a policy of national  
stinginess and commercial stupidity.

WHILE recreating in the Tennessee  
mountains Henry Watterson gave way  
to his feelings about the federal elec-  
tion bill in a double-leaded letter to his  
paper, with such sentences as these:

"The end of slavery was a great war of  
sections. Pray God that the end of negro  
suffrage be not a great war of races."

"The end of negro suffrage," which  
Mr. Watterson seems to believe to be  
necessary is established in the Constitu-  
tion, and, when annulled, it must be  
by the action of States and by Mr. Wat-  
terson's party. So long as he has suf-  
frage—and he will have it so long as the  
Republicans have power to protect his  
right to it—they propose that he shall  
enjoy the same right to exercise it that  
other citizens have. But Mr. Watter-  
son is unduly excited, as he was once  
before, when he declared that he would  
lead 100,000 Kentuckians to Washington  
to seat Mr. Tilden. He did not lead one,  
and the trouble he foresaw did not come.  
Mr. Watterson should permit himself to  
be beguiled by his "star-eyed goddess  
of reform."

A KANSAS exchange makes Mrs. Hen-  
dricks's reported interview with Governor  
Hill the text for a solemn essay on the  
unfitness of women to enter political  
life. The remarks are not based on the  
indiscretion of the lady's supposed in-  
dorsement of Hill as a presidential can-  
didate, but upon her alleged statement  
that she did not know much about Hill  
but "Mr. Hendricks admired him and so  
do I." If, says the Kansas paper, "a  
woman of Mrs. Hendricks's presumable  
strength of mind is controlled by the  
fancies of her late husband, it is safe to  
believe that other women will be gov-  
erned in the same way, and the intro-  
duction of a feminine element into a po-  
litical campaign will only serve to fur-  
nish an extra mouth-piece for the hus-  
band." All of which would be much

more weighty as an argument if the pre-  
mises were correct, but Mrs. Hendricks  
says she never talked that way about  
Hill, and that the reported conversation  
is a fabrication from beginning to end.  
And now what has the Kansas paper to  
say about the influence of men, and, par-  
ticularly, of lying Democratic corre-  
spondents in politics?

EXECUTIVE INFLUENCE AND CONGRES-  
SIONAL LEGISLATION.

President Harrison's declination to use  
his personal influence and that of his  
office to secure the passage of the elec-  
tion bill is characteristic and highly  
commendable. There is no better sign  
of a good President and one who under-  
stands the constitutional duties and  
limitations of the office than a refusal to  
attempt to control the action of Con-  
gress by executive dictation or pressure.  
There is only one way in which the  
President can properly interfere in legis-  
lation, and that is by the veto of mea-  
sures which he deems unconstitutional or  
unwise. This method is prescribed by  
the Constitution, and it is as much the  
duty of the President to exercise it when  
he thinks the occasion requires as it is a  
violation of duty to exercise it for per-  
sonal or frivolous reasons. But beyond  
this the President has no right to at-  
tempt to control legislation. Under the  
Constitution he may, in his annual mes-  
sages, "recommend to the consideration  
of Congress such measures as he shall  
judge necessary and expedient," but the  
power to suggest or recommend does not  
include the power to dictate or coerce.

There have been some notable instan-  
ces in our history of Presidents attempt-  
ing to coerce the action of Congress by  
executive influence or pressure, and, in  
each case, it was a Democratic Presi-  
dent. It is somewhat remarkable that  
the party which makes the loudest pre-  
tense of standing for popular rights and  
against centralized or arbitrary power  
should have furnished the only Presi-  
dents in our history who have attempted  
to coerce the action of Congress and to  
force their individual views on the rep-  
resentative branch of the government  
and on the country. The only Presi-  
dents who have attempted to do this  
were Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson  
and Grover Cleveland. Each of these  
attempted to force Congress to adopt  
"my policy." Jackson's hobby  
was the removal of the government  
deposits from the United States Bank of  
that period, and during the memorable  
contest on this point he showed all the  
qualities of an autocratic ruler. In the  
course of the contest the President com-  
pelled the resignation of two Secretaries  
of the Treasury until he got one sub-  
servient to his wishes, and in other ways  
made open and unblushing use of ex-  
ecutive power and patronage to carry his  
point. This contest had much to do  
with originating the spoils system, of  
which Jackson became the founder in  
his efforts to create a personal adminis-  
tration. The modern degradation of  
politics began with Jackson.

Andrew Johnson was another Presi-  
dent who had a policy. Elected as a  
Republican, he soon broke with his party  
and became a willing tool of the Demo-  
cracy. In this capacity he inaugurated  
a contest with Congress which became  
historic. Perhaps it was partly due to  
the general demoralization of the times,  
following close after a great civil war,  
and partly to Johnson's arbitrary tem-  
per, inflamed by whisky; but whatever  
the cause his administration marked the  
lowest ebb of American politics. A  
notable feature of it was the shame-  
less use of executive patronage and  
influence in the endeavor to estab-  
lish the Johnsonian policy, in all of  
which he was zealously sustained and  
supported by the Democracy.

Grover Cleveland's pet policy was to  
put a stop to silver coinage. Elected to  
office without much knowledge or any  
enlarged views of public affairs, this  
idea soon took complete possession of  
him, and it was not long till he came to  
mistake his ardent support of it for gen-  
uine statesmanship. In attempting to  
coerce Congress he was only partially  
successful, for while the Democrats had  
the courage to resist his repeated at-  
tacks upon silver coinage they were still  
afraid to carry out his recommendations.  
He showed a disposition to  
coerce the action of Congress without  
the ability. Now that he is out of office,  
prominent Democrats in Congress are  
emboldened to repudiate his policy.

## A REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENT.

The issue of the public debt statement  
at the close of the fiscal year, June 30,  
affords an opportunity to recall the fact  
of the marvelous achievement of this  
government in paying the national debt.  
It would be interesting to give the  
amount of the interest-bearing debt at  
the close of each fiscal year, that the  
reader may note the decrease, but the  
great fact of the achievement is pre-  
sented to the mind by placing the debt  
at its highest figure with that at the  
close of the last fiscal year and the in-  
terest thereon at each period, as follows:

Date.	Debt.	Interest.
1865, Aug. 31.....	\$2,756,431,571.43	\$120,977,697.87
1890, June 30.....	921,663,996.00	29,417,609.15
Decrease.....	\$1,834,767,575.43	\$91,560,088.72

That is, in twenty-five years nearly  
two-thirds (66.4 per cent.) of the inter-  
est-bearing debt has been paid, and the  
interest charge has been reduced nearly  
seven-eighths (87.4 per cent.) When  
the debt was at its maximum the rate of  
interest was 5.84 per cent., while June  
30, 1890, it was at the rate of 3.20 per

cent.—a reduction of 2.65 per cent., or  
well up to one-half on the basis that  
coin and currency have been of equal  
values all the while, when, as a matter  
of fact, the interest of the bonded debt  
was paid in coin, so that at the date the  
debt was at the maximum, the rate of  
interest, in legal-tender money, was  
over 8 per cent. These are facts which  
require a moment's consideration to grasp  
in order that the magnitude of the  
financial achievement whose story they  
tell may be appreciated. And it is fair  
to claim this as a Republican achieve-  
ment, accomplished in spite of the con-  
tinual and persistent hostility of the  
Democratic leaders. When the war  
closed many of these leaders declared  
that the war debt could never be paid  
in the terms written in the contract  
with the bondholders. In 1867 Mr.  
Pendleton openly declared in favor of  
paying the bonds with issues of green-  
backs, and a large portion of the Demo-  
cratic party espoused his scheme. It was  
kept out of the text of the Demo-  
cratic platform in 1868 because the con-  
vention was held in New York, but its  
spirit lurked in a number of demagogic  
phrases, and was openly advocated in  
the campaign by many speakers. Andrew  
Johnson advocated partial repudiation  
in his messages, which a Republi-  
can Congress denounced. Democrats  
in Congress opposed refunding  
measures and all efforts to bring about  
specie resumption, which was the one  
great measure which gave the world  
confidence in our securities and enabled  
Secretary Sherman to retire the 6 per  
cent. bonds with the 4 per cent., and  
later with 3 1/2 per cents. Specie re-  
sumption was effected under the Republi-  
can act Jan. 1, 1875. Six months later  
the bonded debt was \$1,996,414,905. Five  
years later it had been reduced to  
\$1,438,542,995. This payment of over  
one-fifth of the large debt was due very  
largely to specie resumption, which a  
Democratic House voted to repeal in  
August, 1876, and another again in No-  
vember, 1877. By vote after vote two  
Democratic Houses, after the specie re-  
sumption act had been passed by a  
Republican Congress, in 1875, to go into  
effect Jan. 1, 1879, refused to lend the  
Treasury any assistance in preparing  
for that event, so that the beneficent  
measure which brought the greatest  
good to the American people would  
have failed had not every provision  
been made in the act itself to  
carry it into effect. Moreover, the  
protective tariff policy had been main-  
tained all these years against the  
assaults of Democratic Houses, enabling  
the country to produce the greater part  
of its manufactures instead of purchas-  
ing them abroad. The effect of this was  
to turn the balance of trade in our favor,  
thus insuring specie resumption, and that  
accumulation of capital and savings by  
the people of the United States which  
enabled them to purchase the four-per-  
cent. bonds.

Attention is not called to these mat-  
ters because they are new but because  
they need to be revived at a time when  
the same men who favored partial repudiation  
in 1867-70, fought specie resump-  
tion from 1874 to 1879, are now denounc-  
ing protection and the general Republi-  
can policy which has brought these  
blessings to the Nation as that which  
will plunge the people into irretrievable  
ruin.

## PRACTICE BETTER THAN THEORY.

Mr. Carnegie, whom our senior Sena-  
tor has hung on several occasions, in his  
article on the tariff, in the last North  
American Review, shows that the prac-  
tice of the British government in regard  
to the use of foreign materials and em-  
ployment of foreign ships does not con-  
form to the theory of that nation, which  
is to buy in the cheapest market. Several  
years since the British Postmaster-  
general made an arrangement with a  
German line of steamships, which af-  
fered much better service on much bet-  
ter terms than the English lines could  
give, but was compelled by Parliament  
to forego the arrangement, because the  
British people would not stand it. At a  
recent test of plates for armored ships  
the English authorities requested for-  
eign manufacturers to submit samples.  
The foreigners replied that they would  
do so in the event that if their plates  
were better and they would agree to  
furnish them on better terms, they  
should have the contracts. The British  
government declined to do this, and not a  
plate was sent to the trial. With all their  
free-trade maxims, the British govern-  
ment would not consent to place a for-  
eign ship where it would receive the  
patronage of the government, even at a  
lower price than the ships made and  
owned in England, nor would that gov-  
ernment put into an English war ship a  
bolt or rivet made in another country.  
The writer says that if the present gov-  
ernment should make a contract for  
German or American plates for an En-  
glish war ship, the Liberal party would  
be carried into power by a vote which  
no other influence or sentiment could  
call forth, so overwhelming is British  
sentiment and pride in favor of British  
products and superiority. Mr. Glad-  
stone has told us that protection is "im-  
moral," and that it would be wise for the  
United States to buy its war ships in  
England, yet if they were proposed in  
Parliament to have British mails carried  
by German ships, even at a much lower  
price, or to purchase American plates for  
armored ships, "the grand old man"  
would denounce the proposition as a  
thing in the nature of treason to the  
British nation. Unfortunately, we have,  
or had a few years since, a large number  
of men in Congress, and a large number  
of newspapers, that advocated the pur-  
chase of plates, machinery, guns, and  
even ships, abroad for our navy. They  
are silent now, because it has been dem-  
onstrated that our builders can turn out  
the best ships that can be made. The  
British free-trader cherishes such a sen-  
timent regarding British superiority that  
he would not tolerate a policy  
which would imply that any other nation  
could surpass the British people in any  
line of competition. A little of that  
spirit could be imported to this country  
to great advantage.

SOUTH CAROLINA papers are full of  
accounts of political meetings in the in-  
terest of the rival Democratic aspirants

for the gubernatorial nomination. When-  
ever they come near enough together to  
make it possible they attempt to break  
up each other's meetings, and these at-  
tempts generally end in a free fight.  
The amusing part of the business is that  
both the candidates are Democrats, and  
each is trying to down the other by the  
same methods that have heretofore been  
practiced against Republicans. If this  
war of Democratic factions should re-  
sult in opening their eyes to the excel-  
lence of free speech, it may prove an  
important point gained.

## ON A VACATION.

A few months ago every well-regu-  
lated Democratic or assistant Demo-  
cratic newspaper had a "calamity ed-  
itor." He was selected for the wild  
luxuriance of his imagination and his  
cultivated aversion to truth-telling.  
Thus equipped by nature and practice,  
it was his duty to hunt up and magnify  
all business accidents and disasters. He  
was to devote himself specially to mag-  
nifying the indebtedness of the people,  
and to that end he showed that the  
farms of nearly every State in the coun-  
try were mortgaged for more than all  
the real estate therein is valued at. At  
first this army of calamity editors made  
quite an impression, since honest people  
could not see what object reasonable  
people could have in making people un-  
happy and discontented. Every factory  
that suspended or reduced the number  
of its employees and every firm which  
failed and was connected with a domes-  
tic industry was heralded in display  
head-lines. In short, everything was  
done that could be done to sow discon-  
tent and create distrust in the business  
future. But all in vain. Every authori-  
tative report regarding mortgages has  
proved the falsity of these editors' sta-  
tements showing, as the Boston Her-  
ald, a Cleveland paper, confesses, that  
there was a conspiracy on the part of  
"certain agitators" to make the worst  
possible showing of the condition of  
agricultural people and wage-earners.  
Instead of falling off, the business and  
industry of the country have steadily  
improved. All trade indications have  
pointed toward prosperity, particularly  
since the first day of the present year.  
Business failures in the country have  
fallen off 10 per cent., and, in  
spite of large immigration, there  
is probably less labor idle than at most  
any previous period in the history of the  
country. Railroad earnings and bank  
clearings, sure measures of the volume  
of business, were never so large as dur-  
ing the past six months. The proba-  
bility of the passage of the McKinley  
bill has led to the establishment, or pre-  
paration for the establishment, of many  
new enterprises. Without new railroad  
building of much account, the consump-  
tion of iron was never so great. All  
these things have come along in spite of  
the "calamity editor." He did his ut-  
most, but now seems discouraged and  
disgusted that his statements have not  
been heeded, and his warnings of disas-  
ter have not been accepted as the words  
of a prophet. Now and then the literary  
department of a Democratic State gov-  
ernment, under the pay of the people,  
stubbornly insists in getting out a cala-  
mity flyer, but the regular "calamity  
editor" is off duty. He is taking a long  
and much-needed vacation. He sees  
that a long season of prosperity has be-  
gun, and that his efforts cannot block its  
progress. His vacation is gone.

THE Vincennes Commercial of yes-  
terday has this to say concerning the  
rejection of "defective" ballots at the re-  
cent election in that city:  
The rule was to deliberately lay aside the  
defective ballots until it was seen what the  
result was, and then if Gimbel needed them  
could not get them, but if not, let them alone.  
Green was entitled to at least ten of the  
defective ballots, and Gimbel six. If count-  
ed, Gimbel would have been defeated, and  
defeated badly, because there were three  
fraudulent votes recorded which will be  
thrown out. Yesterday, on behalf of a  
large number of Democrats in the Third  
ward, complaint was made and contest will  
be filed at once, and quo warranto proce-  
dure brought against Gimbel to prevent  
him from serving the new term. He was  
not elected, and he will not serve. Pro-  
ceedings will also be brought on behalf of  
the Republicans.

The election was purely local, but the  
action of the board has general interest,  
as being an attempt to commit fraud at  
the first election held under the Aus-  
tralian ballot law. The matter should  
be thoroughly sifted.

THE promotion of Col. A. McD. McCook,  
Eighteenth United States Infantry, to be Brig-  
adier-General U. S. A. by President Harri-  
son will give unusual satisfaction, not only  
to veterans who know the name, but to the  
mass of the people who hold in admiration  
the patriotic record of the fighting McCook  
family. General McCook has been in the  
army all his life, and during the rebellion  
was Major-General of Volunteers. A week  
ago he was the guest of the Loyal Legion  
in this city, and on the Fourth was given a  
royal reception by the Columbia Club. The  
promotion will give special pleasure to all  
those who met General McCook while here.

A SUIT for the possession of real estate in  
the heart of Duluth valued at \$2,000,000  
has just been tried at St. Paul. In the course  
of which counsel read a decision of Hon.  
Thomas A. Hendricks when he was Com-  
missioner of the General Land Office and  
also an opinion of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler,  
Attorney-General, that the tract of land in  
dispute is not the same land which was  
selected by an Indian chief in 1854. Gen.  
Butler should have been employed in the  
present suit to show why his former opin-  
ion was not good.

A LOUISVILLE paper devotes half a col-  
umn to an account of "the romantic wed-  
ding of the third-baseman of the Louisville  
team." If the third-baseman likes new-  
paper notoriety he is in luck to be married  
this year, but would have been better off  
last year, when such an event would have  
called for at least a column and a half.  
The third-baseman who gets married next  
season will have to be satisfied with a two-  
line notice. Base-ball fame is waning rap-  
idly.

LIKE all properly educated newspaper  
men the Georgia editor goes to all the  
shows, and this is the sensible way in  
which he talks about it.  
The world is all a fleeting show;  
And soon grim death will jerk us;  
But let's be happy as we go,  
And all enjoy the circus.

In Omaha, a woman who was attended  
only by a Christian scientist, bled to death  
while the healer was getting her mind into  
proper frame to effect a cure. The sensi-  
ble people of Omaha, taking no stock in  
this sort of humbug, had the quick ar-

rested on the charge of manslaughter, and  
now the Christian scientist stands an ex-  
cellent chance of having a few years of  
spare time in the penitentiary. Perhaps a  
lunatic asylum would be a more appropri-  
ate place, or else a home for feeble-minded  
persons.

THE time has not yet come for smiling  
over the epidemic of last winter known as  
the grip. It was the lingering effect of the  
grip that brought that robust man, Gen.  
Clinton B. Fisk, to his death months after  
the original attack of the disease. It was  
an insidious malady and left many of its  
victims with health and vigor so seriously  
undermined that they succumb to ailments  
that were once easily resisted and thrown  
off.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:  
To settle a dispute, please inform me through  
the Journal in what year did Bismarck's show  
first visit Indianapolis.  
S. SCHUMAKER.  
CINCINNATI, IND.  
The Journal has no record of the date.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD has one of  
the finest houses in Washington, and yet is  
the poorest man on the Supreme Bench.  
MRS. SARAH M. BENTON, who died in Port  
Blakely, Wash., recently, was the wealth-  
iest woman in the new State. She left a  
fortune of \$2,000,000.

BISMARCK is well versed in English lit-  
erature, and has been known to quote  
twenty or thirty lines of "Lallah Rookh"  
on the spur of the moment.  
CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON has  
a decision of speech and a charming way of  
going to the root of a matter that makes  
her a delightful companion.  
NAPOLEON III got his title, the Third, for  
the second time reigned, by a compositor  
mistaking the exclamation points—"!!!"  
for the Roman numerals, III.

DR. CHARLES K. BARLOW, of Poughkeeps-  
ie, has reduced his weight forty-four  
pounds in forty-five days by living entirely  
upon a diet of milk and coffee.  
MR. GEORGE BANCROFT is now able to  
take a short walk every pleasant day. His  
constant companion is Mr. Abner Taylor,  
a well-known professional nurse of Boston.

JEFFERSON DAVIS's body, in the receiv-  
ing vault of the Army of Northern Virgini-  
a, is guarded by a member of the G. A. R.  
and two ex-confederate veterans by night.  
MINISTER LINCOLN will leave England  
for the United States early in November.  
The casket containing the body of young  
Abraham Lincoln will be shipped on the same  
steamer.

JAMES LANE ALLEN, the Kentucky writer,  
although quite a young man, has a head of  
hair and a beard thickly streaked with  
gray. He is very tall and the possessor of  
a shaggy figure.  
THE last time Stanley lectured at Birming-  
ham he received fifteen guineas for his fee.  
This time the Birmingham lecture manager  
offers nine hundred guineas, and is afraid he  
can't get him at that.

TWO of the daughters of the Lord Mayor  
of London are deaf and dumb, but have  
been so thoroughly educated in the oral  
system in Holland that they can, by lip  
reading, understand the play at a theater.  
THE richest young lady in Chicago is  
Miss Bessie Ross, granddaughter of Tih-  
hill King, whose vast fortune she inherited  
through her mother. Weighing as she does  
170 pounds, she may be regarded in every  
sense a solid young woman.

BISHOP MACKENZIE, of Zululand, who  
died last month, directed that his corpse  
should be interred in Zulu fashion. Ac-  
cordingly no coffin was used, but the body  
was wrapped in a blanket in a kneeling po-  
sition and thus deposited in the ground.  
BISMARCK'S bedroom contains only three  
pieces of furniture—an enormous wash-  
stand, a small camp bedstead and a boot-  
jack. There, used to be a couple of hair-  
brushes. "Take them away," said the  
Prince, a few years ago; "a towel will do to  
part my hair nowadays."

THE little Princess Elizabeth of Austria,  
the daughter of the late Crown Prince,  
can't take outings with her mother,  
Princess Stephanie, because, by the will of  
her father, she must always remain in the  
immediate neighborhood and under the  
eye of her grandfather, the Emperor.  
A BERLIN correspondent writes that  
Prince Bismarck looks twenty years  
younger than his pictures. When advised  
to withdraw them he replied: "Oh, the  
photographs are all right. They show me  
looking well in my office. A few months  
of laziness has added ten years to my life."

MISS ANNA BREWSTER, a society girl  
of New York, who went out to visit her  
brother-in-law, Secretary Remy, in Japan,  
has gone on a pleasure trip to Siberia,  
going from Nagasaki to Vladivostok. It  
is the first case known of a young Ameri-  
can lady going to the Siberian frontier,  
except for missionary work.

JAY GOULD has given about two acres of  
land in Broadway, Irvington-on-the-Hud-  
son, to the Protestant Episcopal and Pres-  
byterian churches. For a long time these  
churches have vainly endeavored to get  
possession of this property. Mr. Gould  
lectured severely on the impropriety of  
such a gift, as it lies between the two churches.

PRINCE ALEXANDER CUSA, whose death,  
at an early age, was reported lately from  
Madrid, left his property, worth about  
\$600,000, to his widow, a Moldavian prin-  
cess. She has decided to devote the whole  
of her income to charities. She is a nurse  
in a children's hospital at Jassy. This hos-  
pital receives from her a yearly contribu-  
tion of \$5,000.

THE Emperor of China sleeps on a bed of  
carved wood magnificently inlaid with gold  
and ivory. It is said, concerning the Chi-  
nese court, that the strictest observance of  
etiquette extends even to the parents of  
the monarch, who, on visiting their son,  
dare not omit to bend the knee, whilst the  
younger brother of his Celestial Majesty is  
subject to observances no less rigid.

THE Prince of Wales is a great stickler  
for court etiquette. No one knows better  
the exact way in which every band, and  
order, and medal should be worn. He is  
very particular about good manners in  
Princes and Princesses, and there is a near  
connection of his by marriage who is often  
lectured severely on the impropriety of  
losing his temper when giving directions  
to servants.

THE German Emperor has presented  
some interesting relics to the Beethoven  
house, at Bonn—the four ear-trumpets  
which were made by the court instrument-  
maker Maelzel for the greater master in the  
year 1818. The ear-trumpets, which are  
made of brass, are of an extraordinary  
shape, two of them being of unusual length,  
about seventy centimeters long. They still  
possess the identical silk ribbons which  
Beethoven used to fasten them on with.

WHILE mothers are in every clime  
rejoicing in verse from their time,  
Who plods along with nary a rhyme  
Your father.

Who is it puts the key at night  
Beneath the mat just out of sight,  
And in the hallway leaves a light  
Your father.

And when you seek the burlesque show  
And want a seat in the front row,  
Who got the last an hour ago?  
Your father.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

## What May Be Expected Next Winter.

Cincinnati Post.  
The heading in a morning paper, "Indi-  
anapolis Idiots," is misleading, in that it  
is calculated to give the impression that  
the Legislature has convened at Indianapolis.  
But this allusion will not ascend until  
next winter.

## Sound the Alarm.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).  
The blacks in South Carolina have made  
a break for the registration books. Desig-  
nating men tried to organize the colored voter  
again. There is a danger ahead to Demo-  
cracy in Carolina.

## FARMERS' ALLIANCE IN OHIO.

Rapid Growth of the Movement—What It Ex-  
pects to Accomplish by Political Action.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—Within the  
last year a new political force has been  
developing in Ohio politics. Heretofore  
the farmers of the State have been slow to  
leave the old parties, or to take any con-  
certed action in their own interest. The  
Granger movement and the Greenback  
craze alike failed to arouse in the farmer  
the enthusiasm excited among the farmers  
of many of the newer States. But the agri-  
cultural depression of the past few years  
has been preparing them for an appeal to  
the uncertain god of politics, and this fall  
and thereafter the farmers may be expected  
in many sections of Ohio to act as a unit  
in supporting men and measures favorable  
to them.

The Farmers' Alliance idea had slow  
growth in Ohio until last winter, when  
thirty or more members of the State Legis-  
lature, from agricultural counties, united  
to promote a legislative action  
favorable to the farmers and  
to oppose measures framed in the in-  
terests of other classes. Being a new or-  
ganization, it failed to accomplish very  
substantial results, chiefly because of a